

ANDOVER TOWNSMAN

Andover, everywhere and always, first, last,—the manly, straight-forward, sober, patriotic, New England Town.—PHILLIPS BROOKS.

Memorial Hall
Jan. 29, 1890

VOL. III.

ANDOVER, MASS., JANUARY 31, 1890.

NO. 16

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First quality Rib Roast 15c. Choice Rib Roast 12c.
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Spring Chickens 12 to 15c. per lb.
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Pickled Tripe 6c. per lb.
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Cape Cranberries (extra large) 10c. per qt.
Jersey Sweet Potatoes (fancy) 7lbs., 25c.
Eastern Rose Potatoes (fine cooking) 90c. per bush.
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Turnips, Carrots, Beets, Squash, Cabbage, Onions,
Spinach, Celery, and

All kinds of Vegetables in their Season.

Full line of Canned and Bottled Fruits and Vegetables.

ANDOVER NEWS.

For other Andover News, see Pages 4 and 8.

Miss Helen Barnett's dancing class was
was entertained by Mrs. H. H. Tyler last evening.
The young people enjoyed the occasion
thoroughly in dancing and social time.

Dr. Selah Merrill delivered a lecture in
Hollis, N.H., Wednesday evening.

Twelve names were dropped from the vot-
ing lists by the Board of Registrars, last
night, caused by removal or death.

Lincoln Lodge, A.O.U.W., is considering
the idea of holding an entertainment some-
time in February, which shall be an anniversary
of the founding of the lodge.

The Alumnae Association of Abbot Acad-
emy, holds its annual reunion this year at
the Vendome, Boston, on Wednesday, Feb.
5th. It is hoped that many will join this
Association, which now numbers about 800,
before this date, and thus be enabled to en-
joy this occasion.

The Town Clerk informs us that the num-
ber of deaths this month, which are nine-
teen, is, as far as he can find, the largest in
the history of the town for any one month.
Eight of the deceased were over 70 years of
age, and seven over 75. The majority of the
deaths, it is thought, were caused primarily
or hastened on by the prevailing epidemic.

The Girls' Guild, a society of children in
charge of the ladies of Christ's Church, will
hold a fair in the Parish Building of the
above Church, on Wednesday evening, Feb.
12, when a most attractive sale of the various
articles usually found at such places will be
offered. The society meets every Saturday
afternoon, and devotes its work to benevo-
lent purposes. A portion of the proceeds of
the fair will be given to the coffee houses
in Boston. It is hoped that these girls for
their good work will receive a liberal patron-
age at their sale.

Rev. L. H. Sheldon conducted the Gospel
Temperance meeting in the Baptist church
last Sunday afternoon. The subject was
the need of a more devoted Christian spirit,
and activity for the temperance cause. Revs.
Selah Merrill, H. R. Wilbur, and J. P. Bryant
and others made remarks.

The fourth annual meeting of the Merri-
mack Valley Congregational Club will be
held on Monday, February 3d, at 6 o'clock
P. M., in the First Congregational Church,
Lowell. Supper will be served at 6 o'clock.
The election of officers occurs at this
meeting.

The topics of discussion for the evening
will be—1st. "The Pulpit's View of the
Pews," Rev. C. W. Huntington of Lowell.
2nd. "The Pew's View of the Pulpit,"
Hon. N. P. Frye of North Andover. Rail-
road tickets may be obtained at the Andover
Bookstore. Train will leave Andover at
4.25 P. M.

The annual "Day of prayer for Colleges
and Academies" was observed yesterday
afternoon at the Chapel church, where a
large audience gathered including the Phil-
lips students whose recitations were omit-
ted. Prof. Smyth led the service, and after
a few remarks introduced Prof. Geo. H.
Palmer of Harvard University, whose ad-
dress was earnest, stimulating, and par-
ticularly appropriate to the occasion. The
exercises were interspersed with singing by
young men from Phillips, and the service as
a whole was one of interest and enjoyment
to all who attended.

The last town meeting of the fiscal year is
next Monday. All bills should be in at that
time.

The Mrs. Erving Winslow's parlor read-
ings on the "Drama" will be held at 3
o'clock on the following afternoons: Jan. 31,
at H. H. Tyler's; Feb. 7, at Rev. Frederic
Palmer's; Feb. 14, at H. J. Canfield's; Feb.
18, at Miss Swift's. The course tickets are
\$2.00; single admission, 75 cents.

WHY NOT use the best? The best is the cheapest.
Try World Soap, it always gives satisfaction.

The entertainment consisting of a fan
drill by young ladies, songs by the Phillips
Glee Club, and other features occurs to-
night at the South church vestry. Admis-
sion 25 cents; children 15.

The Phillips Glee and Banjo Clubs gave a
concert in Grace Church, Lawrence,
Wednesday night under the auspices of the
Girls' Friendly Society. Bean's tally-ho
conveyed them over and back.

There came very nearly being an oppor-
tunity for an alarm of fire last Saturday
night. A large oil can in the upper hall of
the first house of English Commons at Phil-
lips, had leaked, so that almost a gallon of
oil had run over the floor and door mat. A
burning match carelessly thrown down, set
fire to the mat and soon the hall was in a
blaze. Buckets of water soon extinguished
all the fire on the floor, but it had worked
its way under the floor, and this was put
out by cutting through in a few places and
drenching it with water.

The Y.P.S.C.E. of the South church gave
its first social of the year in the vestry last
Friday night, there being a good attendance.
The social committee had prepared a nice
supper, which was enjoyed much by all.
The rest of the evening was devoted to a
roll call of the members, several absent ones
sending letters which were read, and to a
short business meeting, after which there
was a general social time. The occasion
was a pleasant one in every respect.

Every voter should read the very interest-
ing, clear, and concise review of the finan-
cial affairs of the town, by "Citizen," on
Page 2.

The annual reunion of the Yale alumni of
Boston and vicinity was held at the Parker
House last night. There were present from
this town the following, with their graduat-
ing years: Prof. J. P. Taylor, '62; Prof. E. Y.
Hincks, '66; Walter Buck, '70; A. L. Ripley,
'78; D. C. Wells, '80; George D. Pettee, '87;
Marcus Morton, Jr., '83. A. L. Ripley was
chosen one of the executive committee.

Annual Church Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Free Christian
church was held in the vestry last evening.
Following out the idea of last year, the
ladies again provided supper, and there was
a good attendance, the four large tables
having nearly every seat taken, and the
young people being on hand to act as
waiters. The pastor, Rev. Mr. Wilson,
called the meeting to order, and invoked
the divine blessing. After a thorough dis-
cussion of the eatables, there was prayer,
singing of the "Doxology," roll-call, several
absent members sending letters, singing,
"Blest be the tie that binds," and prayer by
Dea. W. C. Donald. Then followed the
transaction of business. Reports of the
clerk and treasurer were read and accepted.
Supt. J. Newton Cole reported for the Sun-
day School, Mrs. M. H. Gould for the Ladies
Society, and J. W. Bell for the Y.P.S.C.E.,
all of which reports were very interesting.
John N. Cole was re-elected clerk, and Mrs.
J. Newton Cole treasurer. The resignation
of Dea. Ammon Russell was read and ac-
cepted. He was made a deacon-emeritus,
having served faithfully for about 44 years.
The term of service for deacons was made
four years, one to be elected each year for
that time. The examining committee for
the ensuing year is: James Spence, Stephen
Jackson, and J. W. Smith, with the pastor,
deacons, and clerk. Choir committee, J. W.
Bell, J. A. Smart, C. W. Clark, James
Spence, G. W. W. Dove, William Scott.
Sunday School committee Mrs. Duncan, Mrs.
J. W. Poor, J. W. Bell. Deaconess for four
years, Mrs. C. M. Baldwin. Ushers Geo. A.
Higgins, William Scott, Lincoln Poor,
Charles Bell, Fred Gott. Joseph W. Smith
was elected deacon for four years, and was
given until the next preparatory lecture to
consider the matter. The same benevolent
objects as formerly will receive contribu-
tions. After a cordial vote of thanks had
been extended to the ladies the meeting dis-
solved with prayer and singing. About one
hundred and fifty were present, and all very
apparently enjoyed the evening which com-
bined business with pleasure.

Burns Anniversary.

The third annual supper, concert, and ball
in celebration of the birth of Robert Burns
was held in the new Abbott Village Hall
last Friday evening. The hall was fairly
well filled, one hundred being present; in-
cluding Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Smith,
Mr. and Mrs. Peter D. Smith, Mr. John L.
Smith, Mrs. David Smith, Mr. and Mrs.
David Middleton, Rev. Frederick Palmer
and Mrs. Palmer, invited guests.

The blessing was asked by Peter D.
Smith, after which an excellent supper was
heartily partaken of. After the inner man
had been well satisfied the following long
and varied programme was gone through,
preceded by a few words of welcome by the
President, Barnett Rogers:

Address on Burns, Rev. Frederic Palmer.
Song, "Bessie the Maid of Dundee," Mrs. Sylvester.
Selections from Burns, Joseph W. Smith.
Song, "Annie Laurie," Mrs. James Grosvenor.
Song, "We'd better bide a wee," Geo. A. Tyler.
Song, "Clang o' the Wooden Shoon," Mrs. Grosvenor.
Song, "Cattle in the Air," Mr. Tyler.
Reading, "Foxes Tails," Mrs. Sylvester.
Singing, "Auld Lang Syne," Joseph W. Smith.
Audience.

The singing was exceedingly well done,
Mr. Tyler receiving encore to both his songs
responding to the final with a splendid
rendering of "Scots wha ha'e" which fairly
brought down the house. The remarks by
Rev. Frederic Palmer were especially well
fitted to the occasion, and were given in a
very happy way. Mr. Joseph Smith in the
course of his address gave short selections
from some of the poets chief poems which
provoked much laughter. His Scotch
reading "Foxes Tails" was done well, at the
close of which "Auld Lang Syne" was sung
by the audience.

After a few minutes interval the tables
were cleared away and the floor made ready
for dancing. The grand march was led by
Mr. William Knipe and Miss Minnie Smith,
after which a long and varied order of
dances was indulged in. The Scotch reel
gave the most amusement and evident sat-
isfaction, several of the oldest residents in the
village taking part. Dancing continued
until 1 o'clock, bringing to a close another
very successful festival. The committee
is indebted to those ladies who so kindly
consented to serve as waiters.

To the Editor of the Townsman:

I noticed your article in the last TOWNS-
MAN in regard to the heating of the Gram-
mar school-house, and judge from what
you say that the trouble chiefly is in the
misconstruction of the air box. The
amount of heating surface required for a
certain amount of air, is a well known
quantity, and any architect capable of
making plans for a school-house should
know the amount required. I have never
seen your apparatus and it may be that
you have not enough surface, but the
statement you make that there was no
way of stopping the inflow of cold air,
proves at least a faulty construction of
the air box.

No. Andover, Jan. 28, 1890.

Miss M. Abbie Whitehouse, formerly prin-
cipal of the Grammar School, was in town
this week visiting.

Miss Jennie Barrows' dancing class had
an assembly in G. A. R. Hall Wednesday
afternoon.

Every voter should read the very interest-
ing, clear, and concise review of the finan-
cial affairs of the town, by "Citizen," on
Page 2.

IT WILL PAY to buy World Soap; it is a pure,
solid soap and will not wash away with a few times
using.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts,
Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever
Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains,
Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positive-
ly cures Piles or no pay required. It is
guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or
money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Town Affairs.

Mr. Editor:

The rate of taxation in Andover was for many years so low as to make our condition in that respect the envy of our neighbors, though there were not lacking some to say we were not having the municipal comforts and conveniences which accompany higher taxes.

But we have seen the last \$10 or \$12 rate we shall know for some time. Indeed it is not probable that we shall have a rate less than \$14 per \$1000 of valuation for several years to come unless we gain by the incoming of very wealthy residents. Few taxpayers know how much they are directly benefited by having people of large means living in town. Our share of the corporation tax has been very large for many years. It may not be generally known that the taxes on shares in railroad, manufacturing, and other corporations chartered under our Mass. laws are paid by these corporations directly to the state, and we are credited with the proportion of them represented by the stockholders residing in town. The division of a large estate, much of which went to a non-resident, and the failure of some of our citizens last winter made a loss to us from this source of some \$8,000 to \$10,000 this year, and it means for the rest of us that we must raise by direct taxation just so much more, thereby largely increasing the rate on all local taxable property; from which it will be seen that the losses of our townsmen affected every property tax-payer in town.

The largest item of expenditure in town is for the schools. Last year the amounts were for schools \$13,000, schoolhouses (repairs, etc.) \$1,800, books and supplies \$900; a total of \$15,700, and this did not include any part of the cost of the new Vale schoolhouse. No good citizen will grudge these large expenditures if they are wisely made, and we get our money's worth. Teachers must be paid, school buildings kept in repair, books provided, but there is need of much more business method and skill in this department, as many of our observing citizens can testify. The amount to be raised for school purposes this year will be larger than ever owing to increase of school children, and a payment of \$7,000 to be made on the Vale schoolhouse, and the appropriation for these purposes cannot well be under \$22,000, and may be more.

The next largest source of expense is the highway appropriation. Last year it was \$9,700 for highways and sidewalks. No money that the town pays seems to produce so little satisfaction (except possibly to the recipients) as the 'road money.' There is loud complaint of the bad condition of the roads all over town, and is sometimes said they are not as good now as when we did not raise more than half as much money. But it should be remembered that we have had a great increase of town ways within the past ten years, and they all require care. It is to be hoped that the town will steadfastly refuse to lay out any more ways for the benefit of land owners and speculators, pay them damages for land taken, and let them off without assessing betterments. If any new town ways are needed—to bring land into the market—let the land owners make them, and when they are well made, fit for travel, let the town accept them without paying land damages. The old argument that these new roads tend to bring in taxable property is true only to a limited extent. It takes a great many years of taxation of the houses built on our new streets to get back the original outlay for land damages and construction. The problem we have most interest in just now is how to get a better return for our large outlay. The writer believes the best way is to leave the responsibility just where the law of 1889 puts it,—that is with the Selectmen in towns where there are no road commissioners; for the Selectmen must appoint a superintendent of streets, and he is subject to their direction. We cannot hope to get along without spending about \$10,000 a year on our roads and sidewalks, but we must have more for our money.

Our pauper account is a large item. The appropriation for 1889 was \$4,500 for almshouse expenses, \$4,000 for outside relief, and \$400 for repairs; \$8,900 in all. While we have the poor with us always, there is ample opportunity for the exer-

cise of wise discretion in the matter of outside relief. The honest poor and unfortunate should be assisted, the "beats" should be shaken off or sent to the almshouse.

State and county taxes to the amount of about \$12,000 have to be paid every year, and we have no voice as to the amount save through our Senator and Representative.

Interest on funds and money borrowed for current needs has called for about \$2,000 a year, but now we have to add the interest on the water bonds say \$6,000 a year, though this last item will be an annually decreasing one, as \$5,000 of the principal is to be paid yearly, the first two years being provided for by the premium received on sale of the bonds.

The appropriation of \$4,500 for town officers last year must be made larger this year, for we have a board of water commissioners to pay both for last year and this. The police are paid out of this; when the town report appears some people will infer that this must be a very disorderly community or that peace costs us a goodly sum.

The school committee have always been paid from this appropriation though there seems to be no good reason for placing it here. If we have a superintendent he will be paid as the teachers are, from the school appropriation. The decennial valuation of this year will require a considerable sum to pay the assessors whether they be the Selectmen or a separate board. So we may anticipate the need of a much larger sum for "town officers."

Street lighting will call for more money this year—and henceforth. We appropriated \$2,800 last year, and now that the electric lights are in and well liked there will be calls for their extension which will be hard to resist.

There will be a new element of expense this year in the operation or "running expenses" of the water works. For superintendence, labor, fuel, running the engine, extension of service pipes, etc., a sum of \$4,000 to \$6,000 will be required. This large outlay will not continue long, as we shall begin this year to get in water rates to offset these expenses in part, and in time they will fully cover them.

The fire department calls for \$2,500 a year for running expenses, with frequent extras for new hose and other apparatus. When our water supply has been fully put in and we have hydrants and a good head of water all over the thickly settled parts of the town, we may be able to dispense with our steam fire engines, and rely on hose companies. The steamers will be of little or no use outside of the district supplied by the water works because of the time it takes to get to the distant fires, and the lack of water when there.

The Town House takes some \$500 or \$600 yearly for repairs, care, etc. But there should be a large increase of this item this year. The building should be heated by steam, and lighted by electricity. The lower hall, now occupied by the banks and insurance company, should be fitted up for the Post Office which must give place to the water commissioners. By putting a door in the northerly side of the building and extending a corridor across to the south side where there is now a door, the lower hall would furnish ample accommodation for the Post Office. The public would have two entrances to it with more than twice the waiting space or room afforded by the present office. And for this Uncle Sam will pay a reasonable rent, so that the town will not lose by the investment. For these desirable and necessary changes we should appropriate some \$2,000 to \$3,000 this year, and it is hoped that the Selectmen will procure some estimates of the expense, and recommend these improvements.

"Miscellaneous" is a heading in our annual expenses which covers a multitude of items not otherwise classified. Until 1889 the chief of police was paid out of it, but last year his salary was transferred to the town officers department, where it belongs, and only \$800 voted for miscellaneous wants. This has proved insufficient by a very considerable amount, and creditors of the town whose bills are payable from this appropriation must wait till after March meeting. It is often possible for the Selectmen to settle damage and accident claims for reasonable sums before the parties resort to law. And there are always unforeseen emergencies arising, requiring payment of sums of money

not chargeable to any other department. For these reasons there should always be a fund on which the Selectmen can draw for small needs not thought of or provided for otherwise. And \$1,500 or \$2,000 would not be extravagant under this head this year.

The items named make up the bulk of our appropriations. There are others, such as discount on taxes, abatements, Memorial Day, aid to indigent soldiers and sailors, etc., none very large in themselves, but together making a considerable amount which must be provided for. None of the ordinary appropriations can be decreased, and several of them must be larger than last year's. What projects may be brought forward to call for special appropriations outside of the regular annual needs we cannot know till the town warrant is out. But the present year will hardly be a good year for such calls. With the high taxes of 1889 in mind, and the higher rate for the future before us we should hesitate to spend anything unnecessarily. Taxes bear heavily on the poor men who own their homes in the villages, and especially so upon our farmers whose lands in too many instances are not worth the assessors' valuation. Therefore there should be no reckless voting away of their money. Let the annual meeting be a full one, and let the voters stay till it adjourns. With what we have and are acquiring in the line of material improvements in our town, with wise, discreet, and fearless men in the town offices, giving us just and equal taxation and carefully guarding the expenditures, we may see lower tax rates in a very few years. With a moderate rate, and our natural and acquired advantages, Andover cannot fail to be one of the most attractive residence towns in the State.

CITIZEN.

Photogravures of Atlanta University.

All who are interested in the noble work which Atlanta University is doing, not only for the colored people of Georgia but of the surrounding states, will eagerly welcome the illustrated brochure with the above title lately issued by Rev. Horace Bomstead, the honored President of the institution.

Artistic in its shape and color of cover, it contains sixteen photogravure representations of the training given to the heads and hands of the six hundred students of Atlanta; and as if these were not enough President Bomstead has placed upon one page an appropriate sentiment, which is faced by a picture of those students whose daily toil and ordinary life it illustrates.

Thus, accompanying a really artistic photograph of the Specimen Room we have this characteristic quotation from Dr. Bartol, "Are the tools without, which the carpenter puts forth his hands to, or are they and all the carpentry within himself; and would he not smile at the notion that chest or house is more than he?"

Again, before a group of animated, attractive girls in the Dish Washing Room are placed the appreciative words of Hawthorne: "It should be woman's office to move in the midst of practical affairs, and to gild them all, the very homeliest, were it even the scouring of pots and kettles, with an atmosphere of loveliness and joy." Perhaps, however, the most interesting picture of all is that of the library, with its fine quotations from the three masters, Carlyle, Emerson, and Bacon. It was a happy thought of President Bomstead so to link this work for those who until very lately were deemed below consideration with those immortal dead whom all men revere, that eye and taste being gratified by its beauty, the mind might find food for serious thought in the information it conveys. The University of Atlanta has been in existence for twenty years, and has graduated over two hundred young men and women from its Normal and College courses. The greater number of these graduates are engaged in teaching their own race. As the only peaceful solution of the race problem appears to be the Christian education of whites and blacks, and it is to such institutions as that at Atlanta that we must look for the teaching of the latter the value of its work is apparent. How can the great mass of black children be taught in the public schools of the South unless Tuskegee, Fiske, Hampton, and Atlanta furnish teachers? These institutions depend to

a greater or less degree upon the benefactions of the benevolent, but they strain every nerve to help themselves. Thus at Atlanta in one way and another about half the annual expenses, \$18,000, are made up among themselves. But the other \$18,000 at present depends upon the annual gifts of its friends. In this locality it would seem that Atlanta should not ask in vain.

We possess the great advantage of a personal acquaintance with President Bomstead; we trust his judgment, confide in his decisions, and appreciate his wise disinterested management. So unusual are our advantages in this respect that it seems as if for once the machinery of a great charity was set aside, and we stood face to face with our brothers and sisters—in whose future, be it for weal or woe, is bound up the future of the republic.

A Conspicuous Virtue.

Of all the social virtues tact is undoubtedly the rarest, and consequently the most conspicuous. Very few women, and still fewer men possess that exquisite charm which at once blunts the edge of blundering offence, and sets everybody at ease after an evil or unguarded remark has been made whose point was the sting of a serpent to some sensitive soul. . . . A great many persons calling themselves well-bred indulge in personalities, sarcasms, witticisms, and even criticism which are inexcusable. I remember a piece of delicate tact which once saved a sensitive and scholarly man from a most awkward predicament. The gentleman in question was a rare talker in the library, but a nervous and awkward man in the parlor. Upon one occasion he had been invited by Mrs. Blank to come to her drawing-room, and up to the hour that tea was served was simply delightful. Mrs. Blank's daughter, a lovely girl, who provided over the samovar, passed the unfortunate man a cup of tea which he accepted in a fit of mental abstraction or nervousness, and instantly dropped through his fingers to the floor, breaking the costly Sevres cup and saucer, and deluging the dress of the hostess with the liquid contents.

Quick as thought she (worthy daughter of a charming mother) sprang to her feet, exclaiming, "I beg your pardon, the lace in the sleeve of my gown must have caught upon the fret-work of the tray; I will pour you another cup immediately, and get it to you without spilling, I promise." Even the unfortunate man almost believed that the blame of the accident rested upon the young woman.

One of the most conspicuously popular women—conspicuous because in a position to attract public attention—was Mrs. Cleveland, when mistress of the White House. No young woman was ever more universally admired and beloved, and I do not hesitate for a moment to say that the universal admiration was due to her wonderful tact more than to youth and good looks. Handsome young women are not enough of a rarity in this country for one individual, however high her social position, to command the admiration of the multitude by youth and beauty alone.

Mrs. Cleveland would not have proved an exception but for that delicate, exquisite tact which was especially displayed in her intercourse with the President's political enemies.

I heard a staunch Republican leader say that he was divided in his wishes concerning the result of the election of 1888, for no other reason than because "the White House could hardly have another such a mistress, a lady at once modest and beautiful in demeanor, reserved in speech and yet so winsome in manner that she made you at once forget, in the charm of her tact, that you and she were on opposite sides of the political fence."

There is witchery, content, restfulness, in association with those whose manners are overflowing with the apparent desire to put you at your best. It may be a cultivated virtue, or it may be the honest sentiment of a kindly heart; but in either case it is equally refreshing, and above all other social virtues, desirable.—*Jennett Miller Magazine.*

It is said that nearly all the postal clerks and carriers who become thieves begin by stealing letters addressed to lottery agents, which they know are almost sure to contain money.

MEMORIAL HALL LIBRARY.

—New Books Added.—

Townsman Bulletin, No. 7,
January 31, 1890:

Adams, Henry. History of the United States of America during the first administration of Thomas Jefferson. 1801-1805. 2v.	1432.1-2
Barrie, J. M. A Window in Thrums.	818.25
Browning, Robert. Asolando: Fancies and Facts.	1244.7
Chapin, Frederick H. Mountaineering in Colorado.	1215.24
Church, Alfred J. The Story of Early Britain.	1223.23
Clarke, Thomas C., and others. The American railway.	1455.1
Clemens, Samuel L. A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court.	761.11
Collins, William Wilkie. Blind Love.	818.21
Dix, Edwin A. A midsummer drive through the Pyrenees.	1216.12
Dyer, Oliver. Great Senators of the United States forty years ago.	446.14
Ferrel, William. A popular treatise on the Winds.	421.19
Gowing, Lionel F. Five thousand miles in a Sledge.	1215.25
Jerome, Jerome K. Three men in a Boat.	818.19
Larcom, Lucy. A New England Girlhood.	864.21
Lumholtz, Carl. Among Cannibals.	1216.13
Menger, Rudolf. Countess Loreley.	818.20
Molesworth, Mary L. The Rectory Children.	815.28
Pater, Walter. Appreciations.	1261.6
Pendleton, Louis. In the Wire-grass.	818.22
Prentice, George. Wilbur Fisk.	1257.6
Runciman, James. Skippers and Shellbacks.	864.20
Sanford, Frederick B. The bursting of a boom.	818.23
Schubert, Ossip. Erlach Court.	818.24
Shairp, John C. Portraits of Friends.	1228.6
Tennyson, Alfred, Lord. Demeter, and other Poems.	188.23
Trahene, Mrs. Arthur. A summer in a Dutch Country House.	818.18
Wiggin, Kate D. A summer in a Cañon.	884.14

News and Notes of the Week.

California's gain in population from immigration last year was 20,600.

Whalebone is so scarce that it now sells for \$12,500 per ton in London.

Our Government has formally recognized the new republic of Brazil.

Willis P. Burbank of Lowell is named as the coming postmaster of that city.

There is a growing sentiment among the owners of burned buildings in Lynn for immediate re-building.

The estate of the late Adam Forepaugh, the great showman, is believed to be worth about a million dollars.

A bill was introduced in the U. S. Senate yesterday to appropriate \$325,000 for Boston Harbor improvements.

There was a terrific explosion of natural gas Friday evening at Columbus, O., killing at least six persons and wounding thirty others.

A terrible railway smash-up happened Monday near Indianapolis, resulting in the death of about seven persons and the wounding of about twenty others.

Nelly Bly, the young New York newspaper woman, completed her trip about the world Saturday, the time taken for the circumnavigation being 72 days 6 hours 10 minutes.

One theory for the influenza epidemic advanced in London is that it arose from the contamination of the air by the decaying bodies of the million Chinese drowned in the great floods of 1888.

Secretary Proctor, who has for some time past been considering the advisability of purchasing the sword of the late Gen. Shields, Monday decided to pay \$10,000 for it.

There was a very lively struggle in Congress yesterday over the question of what constitutes a quorum. Speaker Reed, amid a scene of great tumult, maintained his position with dignity and coolness.

The most costly book in the world is a Bible in Hebrew. An offer of its weight in gold was once made, and it was ascertained that this offer amounted to \$102,000 which was refused, and the volume is still in the library of the Vatican.

Letters from Tientsin, China, report terrible suffering from overcrowding and starvation. The roads leading to the large cities are crowded with famishing refugees, and the people are offering their children for sale.

The Shore Line express from Boston met with an accident on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Road Friday evening, the train jumping the track owing to a misplaced switch. No bones were broken, but the passengers were badly shaken up.

The recommendation of the President of the Merchant Tailors' Association that a style of garments based upon tastes thoroughly American be adopted will be hailed with joy by all who are tired of the copying of English styles.

A petition signed by prominent Massachusetts gentlemen, representing both parties, will be sent to Congress, urging a sufficient appropriation for the enforcement and extension of the Civil Service Reform law.

England is living more and more upon her own resources. She is importing less food and drink from abroad, and at the same time increasing her exports. In December the imports of food and drink were £700,000 less than in December, 1888.

A national subscription has been started in France to secure a colossal statue of Joan of Arc, and to erect it on the summit of the mountain where once stood the ancient castle in which the heroic maid was armed chevalier. The subscription was started by a priest, and is likely to swell to many hundreds of thousands of francs.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Geo. H. Lounsbury, cashier of the New York Post Office, who committed suicide last Friday, is a defaulter to the amount of over \$40,000. He took about everything he could lay his hands on, including \$500 in his keeping of the Pearson Monument fund.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs has decided upon an important policy for the building up of our navy. It is, in brief, that eight large line-of-battle ships, of 75,000 to 10,000 tons displacement, like the British Ben Bow, carrying great ordnance, be constructed as soon as possible.

It is expected that the census of this year will show a population of 850,000 in Brooklyn, an increase of nearly 300,000 since 1880. New houses for over 13,000 families were constructed last year, and the number will probably be exceeded this year. The East River Bridge has been a great help in developing the city.

The distress for food in some parts of Italy just now is so great that the authorities order the burial by night in secret places of animals that die of disease, fearing lest the starving peasants may disinter them and use them for food. This is the heavy price which Italy pays for maintaining a monarchy, with its costly appendages of army and navy, into which the life blood of the country is drained.

Dr. Walker, Taunton's city physician, was severely criticised by Judge Fox Tuesday in the case of the death of Matthew Morrow who was ill with pneumonia, but whom Dr. Walker sent off to an institution, supposing him to be suffering from delirium tremens. Morrow died on the way, and the city physician is said to be responsible for his death.

The Cloverdale (Cal.) Reveille says: It has been reliably ascertained that out of 135 cases of successful swindling throughout the State by traveling sharpers in various ways, by which people of the rural districts were robbed, some to the extent of thousands of dollars, only nine or ten were subscribers or readers of a county paper.

The annual encampment of the Massachusetts Department, Grand Army of the Republic, will be held at Tremont Temple on February 5 and 6. The guard will be furnished by Samuel C. Lawrence Post No. 66 of Medford. After the encampment there will be a banquet at Faneuil Hall, at which Gen. Alger, Gov. Brackett and other gentlemen distinguished in military and civil life will be present.

Seattle, W. T. has been largely rebuilt since the fire, and the new buildings are much finer than were the old ones. In seventy days after the fire a brick hotel containing 200 rooms was completed. Nine street car lines have been completed, or nearly so, a \$500,000 rolling mill has been established, and iron works to cost \$3,000,000 are being constructed, while a costly Opera House has just been thrown open to the public.

City Marshall Hill of Lynn is pushing hard the Sunday liquor dealers. Wednesday evening he issued an order and notice to all innholders and hotel proprietors that hereafter they shall not sell or furnish liquor to any person who is not a regular guest of their hotels, and who has not come to the hotel for lodging and meals. The marshal proposes to break up the Sunday bar, and hotel proprietors who furnish liquor to persons not guests who call for that alone will do so under pain of seizure and forfeiture of their licenses.

There is to be no sale of liquors from 11 P.M. Saturday to 6 A.M. Monday, in violation of the law.

Pop, clash! There goes the lamp-chimney. No need of your breaking them. Talk with your dealer about it. If every trouble were equally easy to stop, there'd be some fun in living! "Pearl-top" chimneys do not break, except by violence.

The maker is Macbeth & Co., Pittsburgh.

WIDE AWAKE A Good Year 1890

"The brightest of the children's magazines."—Springfield Republican. A Merry Year

FIVE GREAT SERIALS:

THAT BOY GID. By William O. Stoddard. Young and old will follow Gideon's adventures and his sister's on their father's acres with laughter and breathless interest.

THE NEW SENIOR AT ANDOVER. By Herbert D. Ward. A serial of school-life in famous Andover—our Rugby. The boys, the professors, the lodgings, the fun.

"THE SONS OF THE VIKINGS." By Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen. A right-down jolly story of modern Norse boys.

BONY AND BAN, one of the best of the Mary Hartwell Catherwood serials.

SEALED ORDERS. By Charles Remington Talbot. An amusing adventure story of "wet sheets and a flowing sea."

CONFESSIONS OF AN AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHER. By Alexander Black. Six practical and amusing articles.

LUCY PERVEAR. First of a series of graphic North Carolina character sketches by Margaret Sidney.

TALES OF OLD ACADIE. Twelve powerful true stories by Grace Dean McLeod, a Canadian author.

THE WILL AND THE WAY STORIES. By Jessie Benton Fremont. About men and women who did great things in the face of seeming impossibilities.

THE PUK-WUDJIES. By L. J. Bridgman. The funny Indian Fairy Folk.

BUSINESS OPENINGS FOR GIRLS AND YOUNG WOMEN. A dozen really helpful papers by Sallie Joy White.

Twelve more DAISY-PATTY LETTERS. By Mrs. Ex-Governor Claflin.

TWELVE SCHOOL AND PLAYGROUND TALES. The first will be "LAMBKIN; Was He a Hero or a Prig?" by Howard Pyle, the artist.

Postal-card Votes and Cash Prizes.

SHORT STORIES sifted from thousands: Santa Claus on a Vegetable Cart. Charlotte M. Vail. Bizarre. William Preston Otis. How Tom Jumped a Mine. Mrs. H. F. Stickney. The Run of Snow-shoe Thompson. Lieut. F. P. Fremont. Polly at the Book-kitchen. Della W. Lyman. Trailing Arbutus. Hesperiah Butterworth. Golden Margaret. James C. Purdy. Peggy's Bullet. Kate Upon Clark. How Simeon and Sancho Panza Helped the Revolution. Miss Risley Seward. The Difficulties of a Darling. L. B. Walford. "One Good Turn."

Harriet Prescott Spofford.

ILLUSTRATED ARTICLES, novelties: Dolls of Noted Women. Miss Risley Seward. How to Build a Military Snow-Fort. An old West Pointer. How the Cossacks Play Polo. Madame de Meisner. All Around a Frontier Fort. Lieut. F. P. Fremont. Home of Ramona. Charles F. Lummis. A Rabbit Round-Up. Joaquin Miller. Japanese Fighting Kites. B. B. Bernadon. U. S. N. Indian Base-Ball Players. F. L. Sloane of "The Hampton Indian Nine." A Party in a Chinese Palace. E. R. Siddmore.

The Poems, Pictures and Departments will be more interesting than ever.

The Christmas Number enlarged 16 pages to admit a great serial of adventure, by Grant Allen, entitled: "WEDNESDAY the Tenth: A Tale of the South Pacific."

Wide Awake is \$2.40 a year. New Vol. begins Dec. D. LOTHROP COMPANY, BOSTON.

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Ex-Mayor of Lawrence.

HON. J. R. SIMPSON,

Ex-Mayor of Lawrence.

HON. C. C. CLOSSON,

Of firm of Pedrick and Closson.

MR. JOHN N. COLE,

Of this Paper.

C. B. MASON, Carpenter & Builder, ANDOVER.

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THE ANDOVER TOWNSMAN

ANDOVER, MASS.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY
THE ANDOVER PRESS (limited).
 John N. Cole, Manager.

Subscription price, \$2.00 per year, in advance. Single copies 5 cents.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid and notice of the discontinuance given at this office, except at the option of the publishers.

All communications for the paper, to receive prompt attention, should be addressed to THE ANDOVER TOWNSMAN.

All business matters should be addressed to THE ANDOVER PRESS.

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Editor's Office, Room 2, first floor. Business Office the Andover Book Store.

Entered as 2nd-Class Matter at Andover Post-Office.

THE TOWNSMAN for Andover News.
THE ESSEX EAGLE for Lawrence News.

By a special arrangement with the publishers of the Lawrence Weekly Eagle, we are able to offer to the TOWNSMAN subscribers, the Weekly Eagle for 50 cents per year or both the Townsman and Eagle one year, for \$2.50. Specimen copies of either paper may be obtained by addressing the TOWNSMAN.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 31 1890.

THE TOWNSMAN, . . . \$2 Per Year.
WIDE AWAKE, . . . \$2.40 Per Year.
Both Papers to NEW Subscribers, . \$3.
Both Papers to OLD Subscribers, \$3.50

The Grammar School Again.

The communication in another column from Hardy & Cole, the builders of the Grammar School House, would indicate that the entire fault is not with the system at this building. To be sure there has been no severe weather, but they feel equally confident of being able to properly heat and ventilate in colder weather if there is proper care given to the apparatus. Mr. Rutter, the steam fitter, of Lawrence, who fitted the building, was the expert referred to last week and on whose statements we relied for information.

If the apparatus can be made to heat the building properly and economically, good; if the man who has been running it don't know how, and can't learn, get somebody else. The committee owe it to the parents who trust their children's health to them while at school, to do promptly everything that will make the building fit for the uses it was designed for.

Sidewalks.

Don't forget the sidewalks this year! If there is one department that should demand the appearance of extravagance this year it is that of sidewalks.

The concrete on Essex St. is almost nothing but an aggravation, when between it and the brick walk on Main St. is a gulf of either slush or mud. We have always thought this an expensive piece of work, but that should not deter the town from extending it, and the experience will undoubtedly help to make the next appropriation go farther. Good sidewalks will add more to the beauty and enjoyments of our town than anything else to be obtained for the same outlay.

A petition will be presented to the Selectmen to have the following article inserted in the Annual Town Warrant:

"To see if the Town will amend Section 1, of Article 3 of the Town By-Laws, so as to read as follows: 'The financial year shall begin with the Tuesday following the first Monday of January in each year, and end with the Monday preceding the first Tuesday of January in the next year.'"

There are many good reasons for such a change, the principal one of the earlier issuing of the Report, that the citizens may become better acquainted with the closing year's expenditures, being a strong argument in its favor.

ANDOVER NEWS.

For other Andover News see pages 1 and 8.

A. Blanchard and wife, who have been staying at the Mansion House, have taken rooms at the American House in Boston for the winter months.

Mrs. George Merrill and her two children, Florence and Hal are confined to the house with the measles.

After an illness of about two weeks of tubercular meningitis, Mary, daughter of William and Kate O'Connell, died Sunday at the age of four years. She was a very bright and affectionate little girl, and her parents have the sympathy of friends in their loss. The funeral occurred Monday.

Every voter should read the very interesting, clear, and concise review of the financial affairs of the town, by "Citizen," on Page 2.

Rev. Phillips Brooks, D.D., will preach at the Grand Opera House, Boston, next Sunday evening at the series of services in which Rev. Frederic Palmer of this town is deeply interested. A special train will leave Boston for Andover at 9.15 p.m., if the names of forty persons can be obtained who would like to attend. A list for signatures can be found at the Andover Bookstore. Trains leave for Boston at 4.32 and 5.53 p.m.

The "Pro Bono Club" of the Free church held an interesting meeting Monday night in the vestry, "A trip to Washington" furnishing the subject for several well prepared papers on the various objects of interest there. A social followed this part of the meeting. At the next meeting "Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe" will be the subject.

We are delighted to be able to announce that the second Piano Recital in the Abbot Academy course will be given by Prof. Carl Baerman on the afternoon of Thursday, February 13, at the Town Hall at 4 o'clock. Prof. Baerman has a beautiful programme made up of Beethoven, Chopin, and Liszt.

We are indebted to Treasurer Jenkins for his annual statement of the finances of the county. The amount received from Andover for county tax was \$5864.41, and for dog licenses \$871.80. The county is in debt for amounts borrowed for construction of bridges, new court house at Salem, etc., \$310,000. This amount is in outstanding notes due in 1890-1894. The total expenses are about \$400,000, including payments on county debt, while the total receipts were about \$567,000.

Season tickets to the two remaining Abbot Academy Piano Recitals \$1.50. Single tickets, \$1. They may be found at the book store of Mr. John N. Cole, and at the door on the day of the concert.

Several persons in town have been kindly remembered this week with packages of fruit from Altamonte, Fla., sent by our well-known townsman, C. L. Carter. Among the number was your reporter, who can attest to the excellent quality.

Many readers of the charming stories just published—"Patsy" and "The Bird's Christmas Carol"—will be interested to learn that the author, Mrs. Kate Douglass (Smith) Wiggin, (Abbot Academy '73) is expected to give a reading from her own writing at the Academy Hall next Thursday evening, Feb. 6. Mrs. Wiggin has been deeply interested in the free kindergarten work in San Francisco, her home, and the pathetic story of Patsy has its foundation in her experience there. The friends of the school are invited to share with them the pleasure of the evening. An admission-fee of twenty-five cents will be charged to be paid at the door.

The list of the prominent invited guests to the poet Browning memorial service in Kings' Chapel, Boston, Tuesday afternoon, included Prof. E. C. Smyth of this town. Prof. Smyth was present also at the Bowdoin Alumni re-union in Boston, Wednesday night, he being a graduate of that college in 1848.

The full bench of the supreme court was asked, Friday, to fix a day when a single justice will fix up the Andover case, so that it can go to the full bench. A day will be set later on, probably in June, as the parties desire that month.

An accident on the Boston & Maine occurred Saturday afternoon near the "Hartwell Abbott" bridge. The 1 o'clock express from Boston due in Portland at 5 o'clock broke a parallel rod on one side of the engine, and was delayed about an hour. No one was injured, but the passengers were much shaken up. The engine was damaged considerably. Quite a number of Portland people were on board. This is the same train that had such an accident at Bradford last year.

Nights Minstrels.

St. Valentine's Day occurs two weeks from to-day, Feb. 14th, and on the evening of that day the Nights Minstrels, who are now practicing very assiduously, will present their grand entertainment in the Town Hall. More than an ordinary effort is being made to have the entertainment one of refinement. Over twenty young men will take part, several of whom have appeared before in the local minstrel shows, which have been so successful. The tickets go on sale at the Andover Bookstore, Friday morning, Feb. 7, at 9 o'clock. Advanced checks are being old by members of the Club, which can be exchanged for tickets at the time of the opening sale, when the preference will be given to those holding these checks. Procure your seats early as there is sure to be a large sale.

Lecture at Phillips Academy.

Tuesday evening William C. Lawton, of Cambridge, agent of the Archaeological Society, gave a lecture in Phillips Academy Hall, on the "Proposed Excavation of Delphi." There was a fair-sized audience, made up mostly of Andover people, who did not regret one bit the time spent, as the lecture was one of intense interest to all, and they feel extremely grateful for so rich a treat free of charge. Mr. Lawton is interested much in the proposed purchase and excavation of this site, to be done by American funds and at the invitation of the Grecian government. Prof. Churchill, introduced the speaker, who before taking up the subject, spoke of the purpose of the Archaeological Society in America, of the too close adherence of American classical study and research to literature, and of the American school at Athens. A modern trip from Athens to Delphi, and the visible remains there were interestingly described. It is hoped to have funds enough for the purchase of the site by next June, so that work may begin as soon as possible. If the purchase is made, the relics and the land will be owned by the school and society at Athens, but the Grecian law will not allow any of these relics to be taken from the country.

Owed to Andover People.

The Boston papers in making a statement in regard to the growth of the Boston & Maine Railroad in the last eight years, write the following which may interest our readers: "The figures for the last year show a vast improvement from the early days of the Boston & Maine Railroad which owes its beginning to the people of Andover, who in 1833, petitioned the Massachusetts Legislature for authority to construct a railroad from near their South Parish Meeting House to the Boston & Lowell Railroad in Wilmington. The Andover & Wilmington Railroad received a charter in 1833, and took over three years to build its eight miles of track, which was opened in 1836. It was calculated that the new line would inherit the business of the Andover, Haverhill, and Derry stages, amounting annually to 15,681 passengers and 5700 tons of freight conveyed in baggage wagons through Andover to Boston, the receipts from these sources aggregating \$23,160.75. Deducting \$2504.34 to be paid to the Boston & Lowell for toll, \$6000 for interest on the capital stock of \$100,000, and \$11,708 for salaries and repairs, the net annual profits of the road were expected to amount to \$3558.41.

Romanism.

Mrs. Margaret Shepherd of Boston, the converted Romanist, lectured in the Town Hall last Friday. In the afternoon there was a fair attendance of ladies, for whom solely this lecture was intended. "The Secrets of the Roman Catholic Confessional" was the subject, and it received a very thorough overhauling at her hands. The evening subject, "My Wonderful Conversion, and how I left the nunnery" brought out quite a large audience, the novelty of the lecture being in a great measure the cause of the attendance. Mrs. Shepherd lectures under the management of the Loyal Woman's League of America, and she began her remarks with a short description of this. She also gave very clearly an account of her early life, her entrance to a convent, and her doings while there; also of the terrible treatment while there. The figures and facts given in regard to the strength of Romanism over our land were somewhat startling to the audience; she stating that in the United States we have 10,000 priests, 6,000 parochial schools, and one-half of the Jesuits in the world. Although the lecture lasted over two hours, nevertheless she held the close attention of her audience.

Obituary.

Death has again invaded our community the past week, and caused sorrow in several homes. Charles E. Jones died last Friday at his home in Scotland District at the age of 57 years. His death was rather sudden, his illness being of less than one week's duration, and being that dreaded disease pneumonia. Deceased was a native of this town, a son of the late Reuben and Rachel Jones. Only Saturday previous to his death, he was around as usual delivering milk being a member of the firm of Jones Bros. He was well known in town and was a member of Post 99 G. A. R. Of strict integrity and uprightness in all his dealings, he was a man who commanded the respect and honor of all good citizens. He leaves a wife and one brother, S. M. Jones. The funeral services were held at his late home Monday afternoon, Rev. J. J. Blair officiating. Several of his G. A. R. comrades were present, and the bearers were taken from the Post. Interment took place in the South church cemetery.

Another sudden death from pneumonia was that of Maggie J. Barry, daughter of the late John Barry, last Sunday morning about 11.30, at her home on Morton Street. She had been ill for about a week, but it had not been thought serious until Saturday. The deceased was 32 years old, and has spent all her life in this town. She was a very industrious young lady, esteemed in character and loved and respected by a large circle of friends who sympathize with the bereaved family in their deep affliction coming as it does so soon after the death of her father. The funeral services were held at St. Augustine's church Tuesday morning, there being a large attendance. Interment in the Catholic Cemetery.

Mrs. H. Amanda Higgins wife of Mr. Orlando M. Higgins of Worcester, Mass., died on Sunday, Jan. 26, after a painful illness of many weeks. Mrs. Higgins was a native of Andover; daughter of the late Henry Abbott, and sister of Mrs. S. B. Holt, Miss Hannah B. Abbott, and Mr. Edward B. Abbott. She resided in Andover until her marriage in 1858, went soon afterward to Lowell, and from there to Worcester, which city has been her home for nearly twenty years. She has always had a warm regard for her native town, and often revisited it. Her cheerful kindly disposition made her a great favorite with her companions of her youth, for whom she ever cherished a warm friendship that was thoroughly reciprocated. Her sweet christian character seemed not to need sorrow's refining influence, but those who beheld her gentle, patient endurance in her sickness gained a new insight into the Gospel's power to uphold, comfort, and make triumphant over pain and death. Mrs. Higgins was a member of the Union Church in Worcester, and funeral services conducted by her pastor, Rev. Mr. Davis, were held at her late home last Wednesday.

Heat and Ventilation.

Editor of Townsman:

The parents of the scholars who attend the new Grammar school need not be alarmed about heat if the committee will hire a man for janitor who understands the ventilating system as well as heating. The expert who was spoken of had nothing to do with the ventilation. He expressed his mind on heat alone. The rush of cold air it is possible to prevent if understood. Much comment has been made, and the parents had reason for making it. That the apparatus is not properly looked after proved itself on Tuesday morning, when competent men looked at it, and found that the heat has been going up the chimney all winter. No wonder we have had warm weather. Thirty tons of coal should and will warm a good deal of room if put in the proper place. However, the committee in charge is not satisfied as yet after three days trial free of charge with the thermometer standing from 70° to 78° Thursday morning all over the building. We will now wait for zero weather, and with the permission of the committee will try and without doubt in our mind heat the building from 70 to 80 degrees easy.

HARDY AND COLE.

Teachers' Meeting.

The first of the meetings of the Andover teachers, which are to be held monthly during the school year, was held at the Grammar School building last Wednesday afternoon. Interesting papers were read by Miss Putnam on "A visit to the Boston schools, Miss Wilbur on "Drawing," and by Principal Hatstead on "Calisthenics." Twelve of the Grammar School pupils gave an exhibition in connection with the latter subject, and it is intended to have such exercises in all the public schools.

The Old and the New.

Le Roi est mort. Vive le Roi!
 The King is dead. Long live the King!
 The old year's gone. We hail the new;
 This is no time for sobs and sighs
 By those who should be brave and true.
 Life rolls along;
 So let our song
 Chime with the merry bells to-day;
 Hearts may be light,
 Old Time in spite
 Of all that you can do or say.

Our summer flowers are fast asleep
 Beneath their coverlid of snow;
 But Spring will come, and then will peep
 Our beauties from their beds below.
 So do we sing,
 Give welcoming
 To cloud and storm and wind and rain;
 They help to guide
 Us o'er the tide,
 Where we shall find our own again.
 The ripe fruit falls; the tree is bare;
 The night comes on; the day is done;
 We mourn the loss of life so fair,
 When life, in truth, has just begun.
 Our friends depart;
 With aching heart
 We say "we'll see their forms no more,
 Where e'er we go,
 Ah me!" When lo!
 They beckon from a fairer shore.
Jas. R. Murray, in Musical Visitor for January.

BALLARDVALE

There was a narrow escape from an accident at the crossing Sunday morning. A lady attempted to cross the tracks just as a switching engine running "wild" came along. The lady fell on the track, probably from fright, but luckily the engine reversed and brought the engine to standstill not three feet from her.

Some more big strings of fish have been taken this week. Dr. Shattuck got thirty, Elmer Shattuck twenty-five, and D. H. Poor caught a three pounder. These fish have all been seen, affidavits that the above statements are true can be had on application.

The Y. L. P. U. will probably have to repeat their minstrel entertainment of next Wednesday evening as the demand for tickets is so great that the hall will probably be filled easily. Ladies are urged to come early, and secure seats. The programme will be the best of the kind given here this season.

In the Bradlee Course Wednesday evening Rev. J. J. Lewis of South Boston drew the largest audience that has come out to any lecture this season. The subject of the lecture was "A Trip through the Canadian Rockies," and was illustrated by stereopticon. The listener was taken step by step from Boston, and the trip described in detail until the end of the journey was reached in the heart of the Selkirk mountains. He predicted the annexation of Canada to the United States, which event is bound to occur sooner or later. Views of Winnipeg which has grown from a government trading station to a pretty city with splendid buildings all inside of twelve years were given, impressing the fact that our western cities are not the only ones of rapid growth. Some of the engineering difficulties overcome in building the great Canadian Pacific railway were described. This road cost over \$200,000,000, and eighty miles in one stretch cost \$700,000 per mile. Views were thrown on the screen of the impressive scenery to be found all along the route. One curious fact brought out was that on the highest peaks at certain times of the year the sun did not set until 11 p.m., and rises again at 1 o'clock, or only two hours night. This of course is a lower latitude than other places, where this occurs.

The dedicatory entertainment in aid of the Public Reading Room which the Y. P. C. League of the Methodist Church has opened in their vestry, held Thursday evening, in Bradlee Hall, was a success in every way. There was a large audience. The program consisted of readings by Mrs. Small and solos by Miss Carrie Malcolm of Malden, both of whom were well received. After the invocation by Rev. Mr. Small, supper was served. Charles Wombwell delivered an eloquent address, on "Our Relations to the Church." The company afterward went to the reading room where the report of the Committee was heard.

The New Discovery.

You have heard your friends and neighbors talking about it. You may yourself be one of the many who know from personal experience just how good a thing it is. If you have ever tried it, you are one of its staunch friends, because the wonderful thing about it is, that when once given a trial, Dr. King's New Discovery never after holds a place in the house. If you have never used it and should be afflicted with a cough, cold or any Throat, Lung or Chest trouble, secure a bottle at once and give it a fair trial. It is guaranteed every time, or money refunded. Trial bottles free at any Drug-store.

NORTH ANDOVER.

Dr. Abbott entertained the members of the Lawrence Medical Club at the Essex House Monday evening. Dr. Birtwell read an essay.

Rev. Elias Hodge was present and delivered an address at the reunion of the past clergymen and the congregation of the Methodist church of Danvers Wednesday. Mr. Hodge was the first pastor of that church. There were about two hundred and fifty at the gathering, and the occasion was a very pleasant one.

Mrs. Greene of Morristown, N.J., is making a brief visit at the home of Mr. Edward W. Greene.

The auditors have nearly completed their labors, only a few more items remaining to be overlooked. The copy has been given to the printer.

We are pleased to note that Dr. Weil has recovered, and is once more able to resume the duties of his profession.

The Ladies' Benevolent Society held a sociable in the vestry of the Congregational church Wednesday evening. As the small vestry has been newly carpeted the table was laid in the large vestry. There were about sixty people present.

The muzzles can be put aside to-morrow, to await the coming of another mad dog.

It is the opinion of the physicians that anti-pyrene produces pneumonia, and causes hepatization of the lungs, and some have ceased to use the drug.

The funeral of Mr. James McRobbie occurred Saturday afternoon; services were held at the house in Stevens Village, and were conducted by Rev. Geo. Walker. Deceased served faithfully through the Rebellion, and was formerly a member of the Grand Army. Of late years he had been employed in Stevens Mill. Comrades Andrew J. Barker, Warren Phelps, H. A. Webster, and Joseph Trombly, resident members of Needham Post 39 of Lawrence, acted as bearers. Interment in Bellevue cemetery, Lawrence. There was a beautiful wreath from the three surviving sons, and a basket of cut flowers from Mr. and Mrs. John Wilton.

Miss Annie Saunders has resigned from the lookout committee of the Christian Endeavor Society, and Miss Helen Sargent was appointed in her place.

Longfellow Lodge I. O. G. T. fraternally issues an invitation for Wynona Lodge to visit them Thursday evening next.

Thursday being set apart as a day of prayer for Colleges, the evening service at the Congregational church was conducted with special reference to the established custom.

The Selectmen meet at the parish Monday.

Mr. A. M. Robinson is mentioned as Road Commissioner.

A dog belonging to Mr. T. O. Wardwell died Sunday night from the effects of injuries received from fighting with a stray dog the previous night. The strange dog was found by officer Wilton, Sunday morning, suffering from numerous wounds, and was at once killed.

Mrs. S. W. Knapp, widow of the late Samuel Worcester Knapp who died last month, was found dead at her home in the Pond District, Monday. Funeral services were held Thursday afternoon.

Mr. A. W. Brainerd narrowly escaped a fatal accident Thursday morning. In the endeavor to board the front platform of the six o'clock horse car near the Shawshoe Bridge, he slipped and fell headlong beneath the car; the driver applied the brake when he saw him approaching, but as the tracks were slippery, the car could not be stopped immediately. The fact that the snow plows happened to be down was all that prevented the wheels from crushing the unfortunate man; as it was, however, he was dragged some distance and his face scratched and cut, and he received several severe bruises about the body. No bones were broken, and it is hoped that no internal injuries were received. It was a most miraculous escape. Dr. McAllister attended.

A pension has been granted Mr. Asa P. Demming.

Singing will be rendered by a chorus choir at the temperance meeting Sunday afternoon.

The Medical Counsellors held a meeting in Boston, Wednesday. Dr. Weil will attend.

The condition of Mr. Geo. A. Rea seems to be unimproved, according to latest reports.

Mr. Charles Shedd is ill at his home.

The Y. P. S. of C. E. elected the following as its board of officers for the ensuing term of six months: President, Anna M. Tucker; vice-president, Herbert G. Johnson; secretary, Nellie M. Stillings; treasurer, Annie L. Sargent. Lookout committee: D. W. Carney (chairman), Harry Albersette, Lizzie M. Saunders, Annie Saunders, Wm. J. Halliday. Prayer meeting committee: Annie L. Sargent (chairwoman), Mabel Morrill, Wm. McQuestion, Jacob Rose, Geo. Wadlin. Social committee: Annie E. Sanborn (chairwoman), Helen C. Sargent, Alexa G. Saunders, Edward Butterworth, Fred. Colman. Relief committee: H. Edwin Davis (chairman), Mrs. Moses Merrill, Emma Briton, Helen E. Roache, Bertram Leavitt. Sunday school committee: Annie E. Sanborn (chairwoman), Susie Morrill, Maggie Wadlin, Belle Remick, Joshua Paine.

Funeral services were held over the remains of the late Charles A. Pilling, Jr., at the home of his father at one o'clock Sunday afternoon, Rev. Elias Hodge officiating. The bearers were Messrs. E. F. Humphrey, A. W. Badger, Walter Stone, and Lewis Wentworth. Among the floral offerings was a lyre from members of the family; a basket of cut flowers from sister of deceased; crescent, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Murch; cluster of 23 roses, Miss Gerie Smith; bouquet, Mrs. J. G. Kershaw and family. The interment was at Ridgewood cemetery.

One session was held at the Union School, Monday, owing to the inclement weather.

At the meeting of the Y. P. M. L. and S. Society, Friday evening, the programme presented by the executive committee consisted of a piano solo by Miss Nellie M. Stillings; the reading of "Enoch Arden" by Misses Mabel Morrill, Helen Sargent, Helen E. Roache, and Belle Remick. Mr. John Richardson gave selections of wit and humor; piano duet, Misses Mabel Cheney and Belle Remick; reading, Master Robert Johnson; news and notes, Mr. F. W. Frisbee. Mr. Fred. Berry was admitted to membership.

Capt. Reeves has appointed Sergt. Jenkins successor to Private Babb on the target committee as the term of service of the latter expires next week.

The result of the Monday evening meeting of Wynona Lodge was the constitution of the following board of officers for the next six months: Past chief templar, Wm. Roberts; chief templar, A. V. Chalk; vice templar, Mary Stone; Supt. of juvenile temple, Mrs. Maria Flynn; recording secretary, C. M. Sanborn; assistant secretary, Edith Clark; treasurer, G. A. Reed; financial secretary, Bert Cole; chaplain, Rev. Elias Hodge; marshal, Harry Albersette; deputy marshal, Miss Alice Harris; inside guard, Frank Farrell; sentinel, William Preston. Two new names were proposed for membership.

Officer Harris has been generously supplying his customers with calendars, lately.

William E. Smith, the youngest son of Capt. Francis Smith, died at his home on Wednesday afternoon, at 4.15 o'clock, after an illness of about a week, aged 19 years. He was attacked with "La Grippe," and on Tuesday, feeling a little better, ventured to move about the house for a short time, and taking cold, the disease rapidly developed into a severe form of peritonitis, from which death ensued. He was formerly employed as bookkeeper at Forbes & Sons, Lawrence, but lately worked in Harnes' Machine Shop in the same place. He was well liked and leaves many friends. Funeral services were held at the house this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, Rev. Elias Hodge officiating. Messrs. Fred. P. Barden, Frank Perkins, George W. Blanchard and Jerry Mahoney acted as bearers.

As the 4.20 P.M. train was entering the North Andover Depot, on Wednesday afternoon, one of the baggage trucks carelessly left near the edge of the platform, was jolted so that it fell beneath the cars and was carried some distance, but no serious damage resulted as the train was moving slowly at the time, although had it been the express it might have been derailed and caused a far different story.

Martin H. Pulsifer is attending the session of the Grand Jury, at Salem, this week, and reports a heavy docket for the coming term of the Superior Court, which sets at Salem, Tuesday next.

A temperance meeting, the first of the season, will be held in the Methodist Church on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Frank W. Frisbee will preside. Addresses will be given by Rev. H. H. Leavitt of town and Rev. O. S. C. Wallace of Lawrence. The next meeting will be at the Congregational Church, Feb. 2. Others will occur in Odd Fellows' Hall, dates to be announced.

Mrs. H. A. Webster has been granted a pension.

There will be a meeting of the Y.P.C. League at the Methodist Church, Monday evening.

Wm. Halliday, Jr., who has been confined to the house this week, is gradually recovering.

We are sorry to learn that chief-of-police Rextrow declines to become a candidate for a re-election. The duties of his official position have in the past been zealously performed, and his attempts to uphold the dignity of the law well deserve the appreciation of the community.

Miss Jessie F. Greer has, owing to illness, been unable to teach at the Union School this week.

A squash weighing 66 pounds was raised by Mrs. Samuel Hamlin from a package of seeds obtained at the shoe store of George H. Woodman, Lawrence, last spring. As a means of advertising the merchant distributed a number of packages among his customers, offering cash prizes to those who secured the best results. The seeds of this particular package must have fallen upon good ground, as after planting no care whatever was given to their cultivation. The family changed their residence, and had entirely forgotten the matter until reminded by a neighbor last fall that the vine bore two very large squashes. When gathered, one tipped the scales at the weight previously mentioned, the other weighing over 50 pounds. The first prize, \$12, was awarded Mrs. Hamlin last week, and had the second squash been sent in, it would probably have received the next prize.

THE * EVENT

OF THE YEAR.

NIOTUS

MINSTRELS!

Town Hall, Andover,

FRIDAY EVENING,

FEBRUARY 14th, 1890.

NEW SONGS,
NEW AND UNIQUE
FIRST PART.

Many Amusing Features!

TICKETS, 50, 35 & 25 cts.

On Sale Feb. 7, at 9 A. M.
at the Andover
Bookstore.

Rubber Footwear

—AND—

OTHER SEASONABLE GOODS

T. A. HOLT & Co.,

Andover and North Andover Centre.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

ESSEX, SS.

PROBATE COURT.

To the Next of Kin, Creditors, and all other persons interested in the Estate of Caroline E. Low, late of Andover, in said county, widow, deceased, intestate.

GREETING:

Whereas, application has been made to said court to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased, to GEORGE A. DANE, of Andover, in the county of Essex, you are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Salem, in said county of Essex, on the third Monday of February, next, at nine o'clock, before noon, to show cause if any you have, against granting the same.

And said George A. Dane is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once a week, for three successive weeks, in the newspaper called the ANDOVER TOWNSMAN, printed at Andover, the last publication to be two days at least before said court.

Witness, ROLLIN E. HARMON, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this twentieth day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety.

T. J. MAHONEY, Registrar.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

ESSEX, SS.

PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs-at-law, Next of Kin, Creditors and all other Persons interested in the Estate of EUNICE P. DANE, late of Andover, in said county single-woman, deceased.

GREETING:

WHEREAS a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased has been presented to said Court for Probate, by Charles Shattuck, who prays that letters testamentary may be issued to him the executor therein named, and that he may be exempt from giving a surety or sureties on his bond, for the reasons alleged in said petition.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Salem, in said county of Essex, on the first Monday of February, next, at nine o'clock, before noon, to show cause, if any you have, against the same.

And said Charles Shattuck is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once a week, for three successive weeks, in the newspaper, called the ANDOVER TOWNSMAN, printed at Andover, the last publication to be two days at least before said court.

Witness Rollin E. Harmon, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this sixteenth day of January in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety.

J. T. MAHONEY, Registrar.

HAY

Constantly on hand, and for sale.

H. M. HAYWARD,

Ballardvale.

N. B. Just arrived, a car of very superior quality.
Jan. 7, 1890.

FOR RENT.

A Tenement of four rooms, dry cellar, excellent water, \$7. Another, five rooms, \$8.

H. R. WILBUR.

Miss K. C. Brown,
NURSE.

May be found at the residence of Mrs. Gleason, Essex St. References furnished.

FOR SALE.

One set Encyclopaedia Britannica, 23 vols. Scribners 1888 Edition. Two vols. yet to be delivered. Price moderate. Good as new.

Address, Britannica, care J. N. Cole, Andover, Mass.

BIRCH WOOD.

The subscriber has a lot of BIRCH WOOD to sell in quantities to suit at market prices. A very nice lot.

Orders may be left at Rea & Abbott's.

B. F. HOLT.

THE PLACE

TO BUY

First-class Meat, Vegetables,
Canned Goods etc.

Is at the old and reliable stand of

Valpey Brothers,

ESTABLISHED 1866.

Prices as reasonable as at any other market.

WHITING

THE

JEWELLER.

BON MARCHE

We would call the attention of the ladies of Lawrence and vicinity, to our full and complete line of fine Imported and Domestic

MILLINERY GOODS!

An elegant line of RIBBONS from the celebrated house of Debenham & Freebody of London. These goods are first-class, and are sold lower than the domestic goods can be manufactured. Ostrich Plumes, Tips and Fancy Feathers in great color and variety. A full line of Velvets in all prices and shades. And in trimmed goods, we can show some very stylish novelties, not to be found elsewhere. Felt Hats and Bonnets in all shapes and colors. We would also call attention to the most complete line of Infants and Children's wear in the city, and at prices that cannot fail to suit.

MRS. A. K. DYER will continue in the management of the store for the present, and will be glad to see her old friends, and make every effort to please all who may favor us with their patronage.

THE BON MARCHE,

401 Essex Street,

LAWRENCE.

INTERNATIONAL.

The Great Issue Discussed by
Blaine and Gladstone.

A BATTLE OF THE GIANTS.

The North American Review Presents the
Views of the Two Statesmen on Free
Trade and Protection—Keen Encounter
of Two Great Intellectuals.

The North American Review for January presents two papers that have attracted the attention of the civilized world. With extraordinary and most commendable enterprise Gen. Bryce, the editor, secured from Mr. Gladstone an expression of his views on the long debated issue of Protection vs. Free Trade. Impressed by its ability, he then secured a reply by Secretary Blaine; and Mr. Gladstone most courteously consented to their simultaneous publication; the secretary to have the privilege of examining the British statesman's paper. As will readily be seen, this gives Mr. Blaine some advantage, but the argument on both sides is indeed able. The following extracts give only the most salient points.

MR. BLAINE REPLIES.

There can be no doubt that Mr. Gladstone is the most distinguished representative of the free trade school of political economists. He apologizes for his apparent interference with our affairs. He may be assured that apology is superfluous. Americans of all classes hold him in honor. Free trade he believes advantageous for England; therefore, without the allowance of any modifying condition, great or small, the English economist declares it to be advantageous for the United States, for Brazil, for Australia; in short, for all countries with which England can establish trade relations. It would be difficult, if not impossible, for Mr. Gladstone to find any principle of administration or any measure of finance so exactly fitted to the varying needs of all countries as he assumes the policy of free trade to be.

The American protectionist, let it not be discourteous to urge, is broader in his views than the English free trader. No intelligent protectionist in the United States pretends that every country would alike realize advantage from the adoption of the protective system. Great Britain and the United States certainly resemble one another in more ways than either can be said to resemble any other nation in the world; yet, when we compare the two on the question at issue, the differences are so marked that we almost lose sight of the resemblance.

THE TWO NATIONS CONTRASTED.

Great Britain is an island less than ninety thousand square miles in extent. Its life depends upon its connection with other countries. Its prosperity rests upon its commerce with the world. On the other hand, a single state of the Union is nearly three times as large as Great Britain. Several other states are each quite equal to it in area. The whole Union is well nigh forty times as large.

With these fundamental points of difference between the two countries, I assume that varied financial and industrial systems, wrought by the experience of each, would be the natural and logical result. Hence I do not join issue with Mr. Gladstone on both of his propositions. He defends free trade in the United States. He assails protection in the United States. The first proposition I neither deny nor affirm.

On many points and in many respects it was far different with Great Britain a hundred years ago. She did not then feel assured that she could bear the competition of Continental nations. She was, therefore, aggressively, even cruelly, protective. She manufactured for herself and for her network of colonies reaching around the globe. Into those colonies no other nation could carry anything. There was no scale of duty upon which other nations could enter a colonial port. What the colonies needed outside of British products could be furnished to them only in British ships.

WAS GREAT BRITAIN MERELY SELFISH?

During the last thirty years of her protective system, and especially during the twenty years from 1826 to 1846, Great Britain increased her material wealth beyond all precedent in the commercial history of the world. Finally, with a vast capital accumulated, with a low rate of interest established, and with a manufacturing power unequalled, the British merchants were ready to underbid all rivals in seeking for the trade of the world.

At that moment Great Britain had reason to feel supremely content. The traffic of the world seemed prospectively in her control. Could this condition of trade have continued, no estimate of the growth of England's wealth would be possible.

But England was dealing with an intelligence equal to her own. The American people had, by repeated experience, learned that the periods of depression in home manufactures were those in which England most prospered in her commercial relations with the United States, and that these periods of depression had, with a single exception, easily explained, followed the enactment by congress of a free trade tariff, as certainly as effect follows cause. One of the most suggestive experiments of that kind had its origin in the tariff to which I have just referred, passed in 1846 in apparent harmony with England's newly declared financial policy. At that moment a southern president (Mr. Polk) and a southern secretary of the treasury (Mr. Robert J. Walker) were far more interested in expanding the area of slave territory than in advancing home manufactures, and were especially eager to make commercial ex-

changes with Europe on the somewhat difficult basis of cotton at high prices and returning fabrics at low prices.

Under ordinary circumstances the free trade tariff of 1846 would have promptly fallen under popular reprobation and been doomed to speedy repeal. But it had a singular history and for a time was generally acquiesced in, even attaining in many sections a certain degree of popularity. Never did any other tariff meet with so many and so great aids of an adventitious character to sustain it as did this enactment of 1846: California's gold, our war with Mexico and the Crimean war. The export of manufactures from England and France was checked; the breadstuffs of Russia were blockaded and could not reach the markets of the world. An extraordinary stimulus was thus given to all forms of trade in the United States. For ten years—1846 to 1856—these adventitious aids came in regular succession and exerted their powerful influence upon the prosperity of the country.

The withdrawal or termination of these influences, by a treaty of peace in Europe and by the success of gold from California, brought a widespread financial panic, which involved the ruin of thousands, including proportionately as many in the south as in the north.

AMERICA HAS HAD AMPLE EXPERIENCE.

The American people had twice before passed through a similar experience. On the eve of the war of 1812, congress guarded the national strength by enacting a highly protective tariff. By its own terms this tariff must end with the war. When the new tariff was to be formed, a popular cry arose against "war duties," though the country had prospered under them despite the exhausting effect of the struggle with Great Britain. But the prayer of the people was answered, and the war duties were dropped from the tariff of 1816. The business of the country was speedily prostrated. The people were soon reduced to as great distress as in that melancholy period between the close of the Revolutionary war and the organization of the national government—1783 to 1789.

Relief came at last with the enactment of the protective tariff of 1824, to the support of which leading men of both parties patriotically united for the common good. That act, supplemented by the act of 1828, brought genuine prosperity to the country.

Sectional jealousy and partisan zeal could not endure the great development of manufactures in the north and east which followed the apparently firm establishment of the protective policy. Out of this strange complication came the sacrifice of the protective tariff of 1824-28 and the substitution of the compromise tariff of 1833, which established an ad valorem duty of 30 per cent. on all imports, and reduced the excess over that by a 10 per cent. annual sliding scale for the ensuing ten years.

The apprehension of evil soon became general, public confidence was shaken, the panic of 1837 ensued, and business reversals were rapid, general and devastating. There was no relief to the people until the protective tariff of 1842 was enacted; and then this beneficent experience of 1824 was repeated on even a more extensive scale. Prosperity, wide and general, was at once restored. During this long period free trade tariffs were thrice followed by industrial stagnation, by financial embarrassment, by distress among all classes dependent for subsistence upon their own labor. Thrice were these burdens removed by the enactment of a protective tariff. Thrice the protective tariff promptly led to industrial activity, to financial ease, to prosperity among the people.

It is true that a financial panic occurred in 1873, and its existence would blunt the force of my argument if there were not an imperatively truthful way of accounting for it as a distinct result from entirely distinct causes. The civil war, which closed in 1865, had sacrificed on both sides a vast amount of property. Reckoning the money directly expended, the value of property destroyed and the production arrested and prevented, the total is estimated at \$9,000,000,000.

AMERICA'S GROWTH SINCE 1860.

Notwithstanding the evil prophecies on both sides, the panic did not come until eight and a half years after the firing of the last gun in the civil war. Nor did it come until after two great calamities in the years immediately preceding had caused the expenditure of more than \$200,000,000, suddenly withdrawn from the ordinary channels of business. The rapid and extensive rebuilding of 1871 and 1872 had a closer connection with the panic of 1873 than is commonly thought. Still further, the six years' depression, from 1873 to 1879, involved individual suffering rather than general distress. The country as a whole never advanced in wealth more rapidly than during that period.

Viewing the country from 1861 to 1889—full twenty-eight years—the longest undisturbed period in which either protection or free trade has been tried in this country, I ask Mr. Gladstone if a parallel can be found to the material advancement of the United States.

In 1860 the population of the United States was in round numbers 31,000,000. At the same time the population of the United Kingdom was in round numbers 29,000,000. At the end of twenty years (1880), it appeared that the United States added nearly \$30,000,000,000 to her wealth, while the United Kingdom had added nearly \$15,000,000,000, or about one-half. The United Kingdom had added 6,000,000 to her population during the period of twenty years, while the addition to the United States exceeded 18,000,000.

In 1860 the average wealth, per capita, of the United Kingdom was \$1,000, while in the United States it was but \$450. In 1880 the United Kingdom had increased her per capita wealth to \$1,200, while the United States had increased her per capita wealth to \$870. The United Kingdom had in twenty years increased her per capita wealth 20 per cent., while the United States had increased her per capita wealth more than 90 per cent. If allowance should be made for war losses, the ratio of gain in the United States would far exceed 100 per cent.

HOW PROTECTION HAS LOWERED PRICES.

John Edgar Thompson, late president of the Pennsylvania Railroad company, purchased 100 tons of steel rails in 1862 at a price (freight paid to New York; duty of 45 per cent. unpaid) of \$103.44 gold coin. (By way of illustrating Mr. Gladstone's claim to superior quality of manufactures under free trade, the railroad company states that many of the rails broke during the first winter's trial.) In 1870 congress laid a specific duty of \$28 per ton on steel rails. From that time the home market has been held by our own manufacturers, with a steady annual fall in price, as the facilities of production increased, until the past summer and autumn, when steel rails were selling in Pittsburgh, Chicago and London at substantially the same prices. Does any free trader on either side of the ocean honestly believe that American rails could ever have been furnished as cheaply as English rails, except by the sturdy competition which the highly protective duty of 1870 enabled the American manufacturers to maintain against the foreign manufacturers in the first place, and among American manufacturers themselves in the second place?

English steel for locomotive tires imported in 1863, duty paid, was thirty-four cents per pound in gold. At the present time (1889) American steel for locomotive tires, of as good quality as the English steel formerly imported, is furnished at four and three-quarter cents per pound and delivered free of cost at the point where the locomotives are manufactured.

These illustrations might be indefinitely multiplied. In woolens, in cotton, in leather fabrics, in glass, in products of lead, of brass, of copper; indeed, in the whole round of manufactures, it will be found that protection has brought down the price from the rate charged by the importers before protection had built up the competing manufacture in America. For many articles we pay less than is paid in Europe. If we pay higher for other things than is paid across the sea today, figures plainly indicate that we pay less than we should have been compelled to pay if the protective system had not been adopted; and I beg Mr. Gladstone's attention to the fact that the American people have much more wherewith to pay than they ever had or could have under free trade.

UNPARALLELED RAILROAD CONSTRUCTION.

Mr. Gladstone boldly contends that "keeping capital at home by protection is dear production, and is a delusion from top to bottom." I take direct issue with him on that proposition. Between 1870 and the present time considerably more than 100,000 miles of railroad have been built in the United States. The steel rail and other metal connected therewith involved so vast a sum of money that it could not have been raised to send out of the country in gold coin. The total cost could not have been less than \$5,000,000,000. We had a large interest to pay abroad on the public debt, and for nine years after 1870 gold was at a premium in the United States. During these years nearly 40,000 miles of railway were constructed; and to import English rail and pay for it, with gold bought at a large premium would have been impossible. A very large proportion of the railway enterprises would of necessity have been abandoned if the export of gold to pay for the rails had been the condition precedent to their construction. But the manufacture of steel rails at home gave an immense stimulus to business. Tens of thousands of men were paid good wages, and great investments and great enrichments followed the line of the new road and opened to the American people large fields for enterprise not theretofore accessible.

The grain growers of the west and the cotton growers of the south will observe that Mr. Gladstone holds out to them a cheerful prospect! They "should produce more cereals and more cotton at low prices!" Mr. Gladstone evidently considers the present prices of cereals and cotton as "high prices."

Protectionists owe many thanks to Mr. Gladstone for his outspoken mode of dealing with this question of free trade. He gives us his conclusions without qualification and without disguise. The American free trader is not so sincere. He is ever presenting half truths and holding back the other half, thus creating false impressions and leading to false conclusions. The western farmer's instincts are wiser than Mr. Gladstone's philosophy. The farmer knows that the larger the home market the better are his prices, and that as the home market is narrowed his prices fall.

Mr. Gladstone makes another statement of great frankness and of great value. Comparing the pursuits in the United States which require no protection with those that are protected, he says: "No adversary will, I think, venture upon saying that the profits are larger in protected than in unprotected industries." This is very true, and Mr. Gladstone may be surprised to hear that the constant objection made by American free traders against the "protected industries," as he terms them, is that the profits derived from them are illegitimately large.

Mr. Gladstone makes another contention, in which, from the American point of view, he leaves out of sight a controlling factor, and hence refers to an effect to the wrong cause. Regarding the advance of wages in England, he says: "Wages which have been partially and relatively higher under protection have become both generally and absolutely higher, and greatly higher, under free trade." I do not doubt the fact, but I venture to suggest that such advance in wages as there has been in England is referable to another and a palpable cause—namely, the higher wages in the United States, which have constantly tempted British mechanics to emigrate, and which would have tempted many more if the inducement of an advance in wages at home had not been interposed.

ENGLAND EMPLOYS PROTECTION WHERE NEEDED.

The seal of Mr. Gladstone for free trade reaches its highest point in the declaration that "all protection is morally as well as economically bad." There is protection as seen as well as on land. Mr. Gladstone, while chancellor of the exchequer, carried through parliament a bounty of £180,000 to a line of steamers running between England and

the United States—a protection that began six years before free trade was proclaimed in English manufactures, and continued nearly twenty years after. In the whole period of twenty-five years an aggregate of many millions of dollars was paid out to protect the English line against all competition.

Does not this justify the opinion that the English policy of free trade is urged where England can hold the field against rivals, and that when competition leaves her behind she repudiates free trade and substitutes the most pronounced form of protection?

It will not escape Mr. Gladstone's keen observation that British interests in navigation flourish with less rivalry and have increased in greater proportion than any other of the great interests of the United Kingdom. I ask his candid admission that it is the one interest which England has protected steadily and determinedly, regardless of consistency and regardless of expense. Nor will Mr. Gladstone fail to note that navigation is the weakest of the greatest interests in the United States, because it is the one which the national government has constantly refused to protect.

We really feel, as much afraid of protection as Mr. Gladstone is of protection on land. The positions of the American congress and the English parliament on this subject are precisely reversed. England has never been affrighted by the word subsidy, and, while we have stood still in impotent fear, she has taken possession of the seas by the judicious, and even the lavish, interposition of pecuniary aid.

FARMER AND LABORER GET THE BENEFIT. Mr. Gladstone feels sure that, though the protected manufacturers in the United States may flourish and prosper, they do so at the expense of the farmer. Both Mr. Gladstone and the American free trader have, then, the duty of explaining why the agricultural states of the west have grown in wealth during the long period of protection at a more rapid rate than the manufacturing states of the east.

In 1860 eight manufacturing states of the east returned an aggregate wealth of \$5,133,000,000. Twenty years afterwards, by the census of 1880, the same states returned an aggregate wealth of \$16,238,000,000. The rate of increase for the twenty years was slightly more than 216 per cent. In 1860 eight agricultural states of the west (Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska and Wisconsin) returned an aggregate wealth of \$2,371,000,000. Twenty years afterwards, by the census of 1880 (protection all the while in full force), these same states returned an aggregate wealth of \$11,308,000,000. The rate of increase for the twenty years was 386 per cent.

The case will be equally striking if we take the fifteen southern states. The rate of increase for the twenty years was 80 per cent. Consider that during this period eleven states of the south were impoverished by civil war. And yet, at the end of twenty years, the southern states had repaired all their enormous losses and possessed nearly double the wealth they had ever known before.

It may perhaps surprise Mr. Gladstone to be told that out of the fifty largest fortunes in the United States—those that have attracted public attention within the last ten years—certainly not more than one has been derived from protected manufacturing; and this was amassed by a gentleman of the same Scotch blood with Mr. Gladstone himself. In no event can the growth of large fortunes be laid to the charge of the protective policy. The benefit of protection goes first and last to the men who earn their bread in the sweat of their faces. The auspicious and momentous result is that never before in the history of the world has comfort been enjoyed, education acquired, and independence secured by so large a proportion of the total population as in the United States of America.

JAMES G. BLAINE.

A Sort of Joint Proposal.

A short time since, at a wedding in South Carolina, a lawyer moved that one man should be elected as president; that this president should be duly sworn to keep secret all the communications that should be forwarded to him in his official capacity that night; that each unmarried gentleman or lady should write his or her name on a piece of paper, and under it place the name of the person they wished to marry, then hand it to the president for inspection, and if any lady and gentleman had reciprocally chosen each other, the president was to inform each of the result, and the names of those who had not been reciprocal in their choice were to be kept entirely secret. After the appointment of the president, communications were accordingly handed up to the chair. It was found that twelve young ladies and gentlemen had made reciprocal choices, and eleven of the twelve matches were solemnized.

In the Parsonage.

"Henry," cried Mrs. Smithers, "there are burglars in the house! Get right up, and go downstairs."
"No, my dear," returned the reverend gentleman. "I hear them in the study now. Perhaps they will get away with a few of those dressing gowns and pieces of knitted bric-a-brac we have received. I don't know what else to do with them."—Harper's Bazar.

A Safe Transaction.

First Jeweler—Are you the party that advertised an opportunity to invest \$150 in a safe transaction?
Second Jeweler—Yes; I'll sell you my old safe for that amount.—Jeweler's Weekly.

STAMPS WITH A HISTORY.

They Help to Tell the Story That Led to the American Revolution.

There have lately come into the possession of the National museum two articles which are of great interest to every American, and of particular value to every student of American history. These are nothing more nor less than two of the original stamps engraved in England for use in the American colonies in accordance with the provisions of the stamp act of February, 1765. This was the act which caused such an uproar among the colonies, and was one of the main causes of all the trouble immediately preceding and leading up to the Revolution. It was intended that the revenue to be raised by the stamp act should come from the sale of stamped paper and stamps which were required to be placed upon all papers used in commercial transactions, suits at law, publications, transfers of real estate, inheritances and marriage licenses.

Thus a tax was placed upon the colonies without their consent, and the money derived from this tax was to be used for the support of a standing army, which in turn was expected to enforce the payment of the tax. Apparently no Englishman dreamed of any resistance to the act, and it is said that Grenville, the minister under whom the act was passed, afterwards made the statement that he would have staked his life on the obedience of the colonies to the measure. Of course, however, there was a decided resistance, as every American knows, which led to the repeal of the act in March, 1766, under the Rockingham ministry.

The stamps themselves were handsomely engraved, and ran in value from a half-penny up to several pounds. The two stamps now in the museum are of the value of a half-penny and a penny. They are uncancelled and are two of eight which were preserved by the heirs of Hon. Welbore Ellis, who was commissioner of internal revenue for Great Britain in the year 1765. After his death they came into the possession of his son, Welbore Ellis, jr., who was a partner in the famous banking house of Walker, Maltby, Everett & Ellis, which failed in the great financial panic of 1827.

These two stamps remained in the Ellis family up to a few years ago, when they were given to Mr. E. J. Walker, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, by his grandfather, the senior member of the above mentioned banking firm, who was interested in antiques and curiosities. A short time ago the two stamps were given by Mr. E. J. Walker to Mr. John A. Brill of Philadelphia. Very soon after the stamps came into his possession, Mr. Brill received an offer of £10 from an English collector for the two, but declined it at once, whereupon the Englishman cabled him an offer several times as large, which was also declined. Mr. Brill came to the conclusion that if the stamps were of that much value to an Englishman, they would be of much more value to an American museum of historical relics, and he promptly presented them to the National museum here, where they will be appreciated and properly preserved. They will be installed in a handsome frame, which will have pictures and proper legends that will help tell the story of the causes that led to the American Revolution.—Washington Star.

The Teachings of Death.

There is nothing, no, nothing, innocent or good, that dies and is forgotten; let us hold to that faith or none. An infant, a prattling child, dying in its cradle will live again in the better thoughts of those who loved it, and play its part, through them, in the redeeming actions of the world, though its body be burnt to ashes, or drowned in the deepest sea. There is not an angel added to the host of heaven but does its blessed work on earth in those that it loved here.

Forgotten! oh, if the good deeds of human creatures could be traced to their source, how beautiful would even death appear! for how much charity, mercy and purified affection would be seen to have their growth in dusty graves. When death strikes down the innocent and young, for every fragile form from which he lets the panting spirit free a hundred virtues rise, in shapes of mercy, charity and love to walk the world and bless it. Of every tear that sorrowing mortals shed on such graves, some good is born, some gentler nature comes. In the destroyer's step spring up bright creations that defy his power, and his dark path becomes a way of light to heaven.—Charles Dickens.

His Eyes Were Weak.

Thomas—Shure, Biddy, th' masher's not half as smart as mon as we 'sposed.

Biddy—And how do you be knowing?

Thomas—He can neither read nor write a blissid word without his glasses.—Epoch.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND NOTES.

The weather Sunday was very agreeable, and there was every inducement besides religious duty, to secure the attendance of worshippers. Hence good congregations were out.

Rev. Frederic Palmer preached at Christ church Sunday morning on the nature and value of the soul, taking St. Mark 8:36-37 as a text. The correspondence between the dimensions of solids and soul dimensions was pointed out, and the necessity that every soul should have length, breadth, and depth or height.

In the afternoon he preached from Ps. 139:2, "Thou understandest my thoughts." He called attention to the fact that Christ was misunderstood by his nation, his acquaintances, his dearest friends; and in connection with this, which is our lot as well, he showed the comforting nature of the thought that we are understood by God, Our Father.

Galatians 6:7 furnished the text for Rev. P. F. Jernigan's discourse last Sunday at the Baptist church. Spiritual truths enforced in Scripture by analogies from the natural world are made very impressive. In the speaker's view one grand supreme kingdom includes both the natural and the supernatural. "Law" in both these departments of the one realm is certain in its operation. The figure of sowing and reaping, in the text, was applied on this principle, with pertinent illustrations.

Rev. Mr. Wilson, at the Free church Sunday morning, spoke on "The existence of a personal God," from the text Heb. 3:4, and in the evening followed the same thought by speaking on "What the Bible teaches of God."

At the West church, Rev. Mr. Greene preached on the text Ps. 40:6-8, "The Song of Sacrifice." In the evening he spoke on the epistle to the Philippians.

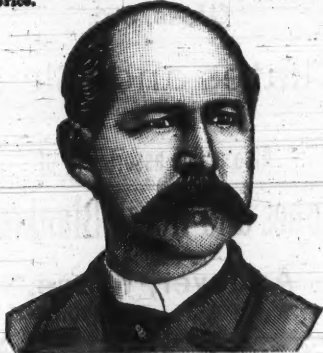
Prof. Gulliver's morning text at the Chapel, Sunday, was John 3:1, the subject being "Nicodemus."

Prof. J. P. Taylor preached at the Kirk Street church, Lowell, last Sunday.

The Congregational church at Danvers Centre was burned early Tuesday morning, causing a loss of \$35,000. This is the second time this society has suffered loss by fire.

Rev. Joseph Neesima of Kyoto, who pursued his studies at Phillips Academy and the Theological Seminary, graduating from the latter in 1874, died recently. His career has been a remarkable one; coming to this country as a fugitive, fortunately falling under the protection of Hon. Alpheus Hardy. He established a training school at Kyoto, and his last success was to broaden this into a Christian University.

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ANDOVER TO BOSTON. A. M. 5:50 ex. ar. in Boston 7:30; 7:46 ex. ar. 8:35; 8:56 ex. ar. 8:55; 8:53 ex. ar. 9:30; 9:36 ex. ar. 10:15; 11:10 acc. ar. 12:05 P. M. 12:35 ex. ar. 1:15; 12:39 acc. ar. 1:40; 1:25 acc. ar. 2:20; 3:09 acc. ar. 4:12; 4:28 acc. ar. 4:56; 5:44 acc. ar. 6:42; 7:11 ex. ar. 8; 9:39 acc. ar. 10:30. SUNDAY: 7:45 ar. 8:50; 8:53 ar. 9:39; 12:30 ar. 1:26; P. M. 4:32 ar. 5:50; 5:53 ar. 7; 7:51 ar. 8:50. All accommodation.

BOSTON TO ANDOVER. A. M. 6:00 acc. arrive in Andover, 7:32; 7:30 acc. ar. 8:25; 9:30 acc. ar. 10:24; 10:25 acc. ar. 11:30. P. M. 12:00 ex. ar. 12:52; 12:30 ex. ar. 1:09; 2:15 ex. ar. 3:00; 2:30 acc. ar. 3:30; 3:15 ex. ar. 4:00; 4:00 acc. ar. 5:00; 5:00 ex. ar. 5:45; 6:00 ex. ar. 6:47; 6:35 acc. ar. 7:31; 7:00 acc. ar. 7:52; 11:00 ex. ar. 11:45. SUNDAY: A. M. 8:00 acc. ar. 9:06. P. M. 5:00 acc. ar. 6:14; 6:00 ex. ar. 6:47; 7:00 acc. ar. 8:02.

ANDOVER TO LOWELL. A. M. 7:46 arrive in Lowell 8:34; 8:33 ar. 9:02; 9:58 ar. 10:36; 10:35 ar. 11:04; 11:10 ar. 11:42. P. M. 12:39 ar. 1:06; 1:40 ar. 2:45; 2:44 ar. 3:14; 3:09 ar. 3:47; 4:25 ar. 5:07; 5:50 ar. 6:16; 7:11 ar. 7:44; 9:30 ar. 10:08. SUNDAY: A. M. 9:33 ar. 9:19. P. M. 12:20 ar. 12:51; 4:32 ar. 5:01; 5:58 ar. 6:26; 7:51 ar. 8:20.

LOWELL TO ANDOVER. A. M. 8:35 ar. 9:00; 9:20 ar. 10:24; 10:55 ar. 11:30. P. M. 12:10 ar. 12:52; 1:00 ar. 1:26; 2:55 ar. 3:35; 3:30 ar. 4:00; 5:10 ar. 5:45; 6:15 ar. 6:47; 6:55 ar. 7:31; 11:10 ar. 11:45. SUNDAY: 8:20 ar. 9:06. P. M. 5:35 ar. 6:14; 7:30 ar. 8:02.

ANDOVER TO LAWRENCE. A. M. 7:02, 8:23, 9:00, 10:24, 11:30. P. M. 12:52, 1:09, 1:26, 3:00, 3:35, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 6:47, 7:31, 7:52. SUNDAY. A. M. 9:06. P. M. 6:14, 6:47, 8:02.

LAWRENCE TO ANDOVER. A. M. 6:40, 7:30, 7:55, 8:30, 9:45, 10:20, 11:00. P. M. 12:10, 12:30, 1:15, 1:25, 2:35, 2:55, 4:06, 5:40, 7:04, 9:30. SUNDAY: 7:35, 8:15, P. M. 12:10, 4:25, 5:35, 7:44, 8:57.

*To and from South side.

ANDOVER TO SALEM. A. M. 7:02, arrive in Salem 8:40, 8:33 ar. 9:30. P. M. 12:52 ar. 2:03; 5:45 ar. 6:55. SUNDAY: A. M. 8:24 ar. 9:42. Via Wilmington Junction, 7:45 ar. 8:45.

SALEM TO ANDOVER. A. M. 7:00 arrive in Andover, 8:33; 11:39 ar. 12:39. P. M. 4:42 ar. 5:00; 6:00 ar. 7:11. Via Wakefield Junction, 10:35 ar. 11:30; 2:00 ar. 3:00. SUNDAY: P. M. 6:40 ar. 7:49.

GOING EAST. A. M. 7:02 H. N. 8:23, 9:00, 10:24 H. P. M. 12:52 N. 1:26, 3:35 N. 4:00, 5:45, 6:47 H. N. 7:52 H. SUNDAY. A. M. 9:06 H. P. M. 6:47, 8:25 H.

H. to Haverhill only. N. connects to Newburyport.

GOING NORTH, VIA MANCHESTER. A. M. 8:23. P. M. 1:09, 4:00, 5:4. SUNDAY: A. M. 9:06. P. M. 6:47.

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ANDOVER NEWS.

For other Andover News, see Pages 1 and 4.

Abbott Village.

A special meeting of the A.C.C. was held last Wednesday evening at the residence of Mr. James C. Low. President Warden occupied the chair. The idea of having a concert and dance was discussed, and it was agreed to hold the first one Saturday evening, February 15. It was also decided to join the New England League if existing, and send a representative to Boston to arrange matches at the annual meeting of cricket secretaries. The question of erecting a pavilion on the cricket field was left over until next meeting. Louis A. Dane was unanimously voted in as a member.

Full particulars of the Cricket Club concert and dance will be given next issue. Tickets will be on sale next week, the price of which will be, gents 50 cents, ladies 25 cents. Dancing from 9 till 12.

While Alex McLaughlan was sliding down the village hill, he got too near the boulders which project from the wall, the result being that he severely strained the muscles of his thigh. He was carried home where his injuries were attended to. He is progressing as favorably as can be expected.

Balmoral Choir concert to-night in the Lawrence Opera House. Special train leaves Lawrence at 10.45 for Andover, Ballardvale, and Lowell.

A regular meeting of the Burns Club will be held in the new Hall to-morrow evening at 7.45 o'clock.

Frye Village.

George Hutchinson and family have moved to Marland Village.

The service in the Hall next Sunday evening, will be conducted by G. H. Buck. Text Ps. 21:1-2.

William Morrison of Merrimac was in the Village Saturday and Sunday.

The gripe has lessened its hold in this part of the town. Stewart Bell is just recovering from an attack.

Over thirty tickets were sold in this village for the Balmoral Choir Concert in Lawrence, to-night.

Another sign, bearing his name, has been put up on John Henderson's store.

Owing to the little interest shown, there will be no evening school this winter.

The prospect of an electric railway through the village is exciting considerable interest here.

Advertised Letters, Jan. 27, 1890.

Bairon, Victor L.	Mall, Carrie E.
Burns, Bride	McWha, Lizzie
Collins, Mary J.	Marchionno, Lingi
Cook, L. W.	Neilson, John
Darling, Hattie	Osgood, C. F.
Douglass, J. D. A.	Perrson, Matilda
Farnham, Mrs. A. B.	Richardson, J. C.
Fitzgerald, Thos. (2)	Shaw, Frank
Hazen, G.	Shaw, Nellie
Hall, Arthur	Stout, Minnie
Johnstone, Mrs.	Tilits, James
Lamson, Ernest	Waite, J. W.
	Young, Perley E.
	WM. G. GOLDSMITH, P. M.

BIRTHS.

In North Andover, Jan. 23, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. J. Donovan.

In North Andover, Jan. 20, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Michael Lawler.

In Ballardvale, Jan. 29th, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Clark.

DEATHS.

In Andover, Jan. 24, Charles E. Jones aged 57 years 10 months and 11 days.

In Andover, Jan. 26, Maggie J. Barry, aged 32 years 2 months and 14 days.

In Andover, Jan. 20, Margaret, daughter of Alexander and Isabella Dick, aged 1 month and six days.

In North Andover, Jan. 29, of peritonitis, William E. Smith aged 19 years 11 months.

In North Andover, Jan. 27, Mrs. S. W. Knapp.

In Andover, Jan. 26, Mary, daughter of William and Kate O'Connell, aged 4 years 11 months and 9 days.

In San Francisco, Jan. 27, of pneumonia, William F. Peabody, M.D., of that city.

The Race Question.

Prof. Phelps of this town writes to the editor of the Charleston, S.C., News and Courier, expressing his entire disapprobation of granting the right of suffrage to the freedmen. The article, which appeared in Boston papers is as follows:

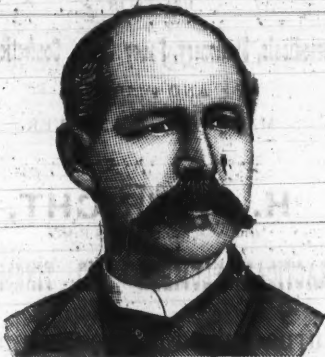
"I wish to thank you for the courtesy and candor to your criticisms on my remarks upon Mr. Grady's speech at the Vendome in Boston. If I were able I should like to pursue the subject in your columns. I should admit some things, and it seems to me that I could prove some other things to the satisfaction of such a man as you must be. But I live with more than one foot in the grave. It is seldom that I can use my pen with any force except when I breathe the ozone of my summer home at Bar Harbor.

"I have never believed in negro suffrage. Senator Sumner never committed a graver blunder than in driving the act which legalized it through Congress. It was not on account of statesmanship. It was a thing of desperation. The only palliation is the fact that in the struggle for its existence the nation was brought into a supreme exigency, in which everybody felt that something must be done, yet nobody could tell anybody what to do. Everything which was done struck nature a blow in the face. And for that she always gave a return blow in grand rage. We are sure in such an encounter to get the worst of it.

That is what we are suffering to-day, and what the end will be God only knows. I shall not be here to see it, but it would not surprise me if it cost the nation more blood than the civil war did. The eruptions of national wrong-doing are on a great scale. You thinking men of the South have the sympathy of every thinking man at the North.

Fifty years ago Prof. Moses Stuart of Andover Theological Seminary, a personal friend of Mr. Calhoun, foresaw just the present deadlock of affairs, and told me that he saw no final solution but the surrender of two or three States to the exclusive possession of the colored race. But I have never been able to see that Christianity cannot make two colors in prolific races live peacefully together, as nature adjusts colors in the rainbow."

If any dealer says he has the W. L. Douglas shoes without signs and price stamped on the bottom, put him down as a fraud.



W. L. DOUGLAS
\$3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.

Best in the world. Examine his
\$5.00 GENUINE HAND-SEWED SHOE.
\$4.00 HAND-SEWED WELT SHOE.
\$3.50 POLICE AND FARMERS' SHOE.
\$2.50 EXTRA VALUE CALF SHOE.
\$2.25 WORKINGMAN'S SHOE.
\$2.00 and \$1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES.
All made in Congress, Button and Lace.

W. L. DOUGLAS
\$3 SHOE FOR LADIES.
Best Material. Best Style. Best Fitting.
If not sold by your dealer, write
W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

If a wide-awake man who sells lamp-chimneys happens to read, will he write to Macbeth & Co., Pittsburgh? They make the "pearl-top" chimneys that do not break, except by accident. "Pearl-top" is the trade mark. Some dealers think they can't afford to top the breaking of chimneys. "It would spoil the business," they say. Queer sort of business that lives on the worthlessness of its merchandise!

DRINK

O. & O. TEA

FINEST IMPORTED.

BLENDED FROM THE

Choicest Grades of Leaf

after years of study by skilled experts. One trial will satisfy you that it is superior to any other Tea on offer, and is at the same time More Economical than the lower grades, as it takes less of it to make tea of the desired strength. For sale by

J. H. CAMPION & CO.,

ANDOVER, MASS.

Greene & Woodlin, - Ballardvale, Mass.

E. PIKE,

Stoves and Tinware.

Plumbing

AND

Steam Fitting

In all its Branches.

Park St., Andover.



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Main St., Andover.

Is offering Special Inducements in **WINTER SUITS** and **OVERCOATS** and while the Price is considerably reduced the quality of "Trimmings and Work" will be as usual, the Best that can be produced.

SMITH & MANNING.

Flour, Grain and Fancy Groceries.

Teas, Coffees, and Spices. Canned Fruits of all kinds.

S. Alghieri's Celebrated Soups.

DRY AND FANCY GOODS.

Hosiery, Gloves, and Underwear. A Full Line of Staple and Domestic Goods.

The Celebrated PEARL SHIRTS, Laundered and Unlaundered.

CARPETS.

Brussels, Tapestry, Ingrains, Rugs, Mattings and Oil Cloths

Crockery and Glassware.

Paper Hangings and Curtains, Etc.

SMITH & MANNING,

Essex Street, Andover.

LOST.

A square, green Horse blanket, lost Dec. 12, between North Andover and Marland Mills, Andover, will the finder please leave it at Stevens Mills, North Andover or Marland Mills, Andover.

The most distinguished choir of the present day,

THE BALMORAL CHOIR

Of Glasgow, Scotland,

WILL APPEAR AT THE

Lawrence Opera House,

Under the auspices of the Lawrence Caledonian Club,

Friday eve., Jan. 31,

Regular Opera House Prices.

N.B.—Special train for Andover will leave Lawrence at 10.45 p.m.

EDWARD BUTTERWORTH.

(Instructor in Andover and North Andover Schools.)

Teacher in Vocal Music

Is prepared to teach classes. Special attention given to beginners.

Residence, Main St., North Andover.

H. McLawlin.

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Skates and Sleds

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Robes and Horse Blankets.

Andover, Mass.